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1972



## DODWELL &amp; COMPANY, LTD.

## NEW YORK BRETH

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... Sails 2nd Sept.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE-RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE.

£86.

## NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE &amp; MOI.

S.S. "GERANIA" (cargo only) ... Sails 10th Sept.  
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... Sails 11th Sept.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

M.S. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 7th Sept.  
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... Sails 31st Sept.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA &amp; COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails 1st October.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.  
Through Bill of Lading issued from HongkongFor Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—  
Telephone Central 1050. DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

## AMERICAN PIONEER LINE

for  
Havana, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York,  
Boston via Panama Canal.  
Calling at Panama and other Gulf Ports if inducements offer.  
For Freight and further particulars apply to

## AMERICAN PIONEER LINE

Operated for United States Shipping Board

by  
ATLANTIC, GULF AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.  
ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE—Agents  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building  
Telephone Nos. 2477, 2478 and 795

## O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

ORDEN, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.	Monday, 7th September.
ALPS MARU ...	Monday, 7th September.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO DOMINGO, SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.	Wednesday, 9th September.
CANADA MARU ...	Wednesday, 9th September.
ROMA—Via Singapore and Colombo.	Thursday, 24th September.
INDO MARU ...	Thursday, 24th September.
SANGHAI—Via Saigon.	Friday, 13th September.
SEKKOW MARU ...	Friday, 13th September.
SALUTIA—Via Singapore and Hongkong.	Sunday, 25th October.
SEATTLE MARU ...	Sunday, 25th October.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VASCOVIA—Via Hongkong and Japan.	Sunday, 25th October.
AFRICA MARU (From Shanghai) ...	Sunday, 25th October.
NEW YORK—Via Hongkong, Suez, Port Said, Suez, Port Said, Suez, Port Said.	Monday, 6th September.
ARGON MARU (From Shanghai) ...	Thursday, 1st October.
HAIPHONG—Via Hongkong and YAMAGUCHI.	Friday, 15th September.
AMERICA MARU ...	Friday, 15th September.
TAIKWA MARU ...	Friday, 15th September.
JAPAN PORTS	
HAMBURG MARU ...	Sunday, 6th September.
AMUR MARU ...	Friday, 15th September.
SWATOW & AMOY.	
KAIJO MARU ...	Sunday, 6th Sept. at 2 p.m.
NOZAN MARU ...	Sunday, 13th Sept. at 2 p.m.
TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY.	Thursday, 10th Sept. at 8 a.m.
KOTSU MARU ...	Thursday, 10th Sept. at 8 a.m.
TAIYO MARU ...	Saturday 25th September.
CHUO MARU ...	Monday, 7th September.
GINZAN MARU ...	Monday, 7th September.

For further particulars please apply to—  
OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA.  
M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.NANYO YUSEN KAISHA,  
(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

## TO JAVA.

via Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

"BANDONG MARU" ... 31st August

## TO JAPAN.

via Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya and Yokohama.

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" ... 7th September  
Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India.  
Sailings subject to alteration.

For further particulars please apply to—

Tel. Central No. 2474. NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

2nd Floor, Prince's Building.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Abolition of the present system of employing "extras" for the movies at Hollywood through commercial agencies is announced by Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Pictures Producers and Distributors of America. As a substitute, the producers will organize a central casting bureau which will register applicants without charge and at the same time will endeavour to shunt into other lines those who seem to be unsuited for the films.

Soviet Russia claims to possess the finest collection of Russian and West European porcelain and ceramic objects in the world. A special museum recently was organized in Moscow to accommodate the vast collection, which is made up chiefly of private collections appropriated after the revolution from the nationalized property of Russian magnates like Riabouchinsky, Oliv, Gudovich, Morozov and others. Morozov's collection alone consists of nearly 3,000 articles.

Interesting as are many of the manuscripts and books which fall under the auctioneer's hammer, one of greater interest than that scheduled for sale by Sotheby's, in London, on July 27, namely, the complete autograph manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's "Antiquary," but rarely finds its way to the auction room. It is said to be certainly the most important Scott MS. not in a public library, and possibly the finest in existence, that of "Waverley," which is now in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, being incomplete. Moreover, this novel was preferred by Scott himself over all the others he had written, and in a letter included in the "lot," he says in part: "Among the numerous creatures of my imagination, the author has had a particular partiality for the Antiquary. It is one of the very few of my works of fiction which contains a portrait from life and it is the likeness of a friend of my infancy, boyhood and youth."

The Social Affairs Bureau of the Tokyo Municipality is planning the construction of 16 public eating houses in different parts of the city. Each building will cost about 50,000 yen. These dining halls, when completed, will be under the direct control of the bureau. The meals served will be extremely simple, but well-cooked, and will be offered at cost price. The bureau has been operating a number of these dining rooms successfully, the patrons being mostly office clerks and workmen.

A windfall has been received by the Anglo-Chinese Girls' School, Ipoh, in respect of their fund to raise sufficient money to purchase their present building. In response to urgent requests from the School for help towards raising a fund of \$100,000 for the purpose, the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of America has donated \$25,000 (gold), equivalent to about \$43,000 in Straits Currency. This news has been received with glee by Miss Kenyon, the Principal, and the school generally for the children have already collected about \$3,000 for this purpose, other donations from the public amounting to \$7,000.

The Scotland Yard scheme by which the Commissioner of Police of London has undertaken to give training in the latest methods of police administration and criminal investigation to officers of senior rank of any police department from the Dominions and Colonies, as well as from India, and also to Police Magistrates and Public Prosecutors who visit London from time to time on leave, or on official duty, or to study work has been accepted by the Government of Madras as a desirable scheme, and Mr. E. T. H. Stevenson, Deputy Inspector-General, and Mr. E. E. A. Johnson, Superintendent of Police, who are on leave, have been allowed to undergo this training, the Government undertaking to pay fees of ten guineas for each course.

It is not written, blessed is he that feedeth the poor, but he that considereth the poor. A little thought and a little kindness are often worth more than a great deal of money.—Ruskin.

The French Government proposes to purchase Huteville House in Guernsey, where Victor Hugo lived in exile under the second empire. It was there that for fifteen years he wrote his finest poetry. The house has now come into the market, and Anatole de Monzie announces that he will immediately ask the Chamber for credit to make national purchase.

Li Cheung, sixty-one, Cantonese shoemaker at Manila mis-calculated slightly when he set out on a solitary "drunk." Li bought two bottles of alcohol and three of ginger ale and, carrying an old army blanket, repaired to the Chinese cemetery, where he thought there would be little likelihood of his being disturbed. Unfortunately Li did not specify the sort of alcohol that he wanted, with the result that he got wood alcohol instead of the standard variety. The official verdict was suicide.

Heavy increase in the animal population of the Philippines was registered during the year 1923, according to available livestock statistics compiled by the division of farm statistics, bureau of agriculture. The livestock concerned are the carabao, cattle, horses and mules, hogs, goats and sheep. Their increases are as follows:—1923: Carabao, 1,541,100; cattle, 808,237; horses and mules, 277,634; hogs, 5,211,230; goats, 1,012,560; sheep, 257,535. 1922: Carabao, 1,610,875; cattle, 875,005; horses and mules, 291,401; hogs, 7,524,845; goats, 1,163,314; sheep, 301,600. Pangasinan had the largest number of carabao with 131,450; heads. Bataan had the largest number of cattle and horses and mules with 53,937 and 32,192 heads, respectively. The provinces of Cebu, Pangasinan and Oriental, Negros also had the largest number of hogs, goats and sheep, respectively.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. Taggart is defraying the cost of projected alterations and additions to St. John's Cathedral side chapel.

Mr. Francisco da Silva, of the Netherlands Harbour Works Co., made a break of 105 points in billiards on a table at the establishment of "A Twicken" at Macao.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Meacock left for Home today on the "Nadine." Mr. Meacock has been on the staff of the Education Department and leaves to take up an important educational post—the head of a school—in Ireland.

The Rev. C. L. Blanchett has been appointed Secretary of the C.M.S. South China Mission, succeeding the Ven. Archdeacon Barnett. Mr. Blanchett has been for many years on the staff of the society working at Peking and Canton.

Friends of Commander Justino Herz will be pleased to learn that the Government of Portugal has conferred upon him the Order of St. Tiago de Espada for services rendered to the Government in his capacity as Hydrographic Engineer in the Harbour Works.

Mr. A. L. W. van Dobben, agent of the Netherlands India Commercial Bank in Swatow, who has been in charge of the Netherlands Consulate there since the beginning of last year, has been appointed honorary Netherlands Consul by Royal Decree of the 21st of July of this year.

Miss Mary Leigh, daughter of Joseph Keogh, a retired bank manager, has been admitted to membership in the Dublin Stock Exchange. Miss Keogh is in her early twenties. Her admission apparently ends the movement undertaken by a number of women, who threatened to start an exchange of their own unless her application was granted.

In accordance with his usual custom of recent years, the veteran Earl of Rothesbury was wheeled close to an open window at his home at Durdans, quite close to the starting-post of the Derby, in order that the sounds from the course might reach his ears, and particularly the great roar that always acclaims the winner of the great race. It was not a little pathetic to see the bowed form of the erstwhile statesman-sportsman listening to the sounds that he knew so well in former days. He still takes the keenest interest in racing.

A girl in a North Country high school was answering the questions set in a Scripture paper. She came to one, which said: "Write what you know about Elshia." This was the result: "Not much is known of this holy man. He once went for a cruise with a widow."



Photo by Ying Ming

Mr. Mui Tung-sau (second from right), a graduate of Pui Ching College, Canton, eldest son of Mr. Mui Yik-man, a popular Hongkong merchant, and his bride, Miss Yau Sui-tsun, daughter of Mr. Yau Sui-tsun, after their wedding (according to Western rituals) at the King Edward Hotel on Tuesday.

A correspondent to a New York newspaper recently contributed a letter, the last sentence of which read: "Who said tipping was an evil?" In it he told of his experiences in a New York hotel where he had attempted the experiment of living ten days without giving any tips. His experiences were summed up in the following somewhat harrowing account:—

Eight days at the hotel and then a different waitress at each meal. All the tidbits on the menu exhausted, however, early I arrived. No soup in the bathroom; one towel instead of two. The switchboard operator deaf to my calls; the bell-hops glued to their seats when I arrived with a grip. The whole staff on strike, so far as I was concerned, after ten days. And yet while all of the foregoing experiences undoubtedly occurred exactly as stated, that fact does not warrant in the least degree an affirmative answer to his question.

Mr. Julian Huxley, Fellow of New College, Oxford, who has just been appointed Professor of Zoology at King's College, London, the early age of thirty-eight, is a grandson of the great Huxley, and son of the present editor of the "Cornhill" Magazine. A King's Scholar at Eton, he went up to Balliol with a Brackenbury Scholarship, getting a "first" in the Natural Science Schools in 1908. He performed the rare feat, for a scientist, of winning the Newdigate prize, evidence of literary ability not altogether unexpected from a close relative of Matthew Arnold. After holding an Assistant Professorship in an American University and serving in the Army during the war, he returned to his old University as a don at New College. He has written extensively on scientific subjects, though he is not, of course, as well known to the "general reader" as his brother Aldous, the novelist.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC



## HOME VIA CANADA

Future sailings to VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports and Atlantic Connections.

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Due
Hongkong	Vancouver	Quebec	Southampton
R/Russia	Sept. 17 Oct. 5	E/France	Oct. 14 Oct. 21
E/Australia	Oct. 2 Oct. 31	Montrose	Oct. 30 Nov. 7
E/Asia	Oct. 15 Nov. 2	E/France	Nov. 11 Nov. 18

(choice of accommodation on these ATLANTIC steamers actually held for sale in offices at ports of call in the Orient.

FOUR TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS DAILY FROM VANCOUVER. STOP-OVER ALLOWED AT ALL POINTS.

Standard Sleeping Cars—Compartments—Drawing-Room Dining Cars

Canadian Pacific HOTELS at VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, ROCKY MOUNTAIN RESORTS, CALGARY, WINNIPEG, MONTREAL, and QUEBEC

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES issued at all Canadian Pacific Offices—Payable Everywhere.

BAGGAGE INSURANCE sold at all Canadian Pacific Offices.

## HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG SERVICE

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Hongkong	Manila	Manila	Hongkong
Aug. 28	Aug. 28	E/Canada	Aug. 29
Sept. 9	Sept. 11	E/Russia	Sept. 12

Steamers arrive MANILA early morning and sail in evening of following day.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC SERVICE THROUGHOUT

Passenger Department Telephone C. 753 Cables GAOANPAO.  
Freight and Express Telephone C. 41 Cables NAUTILUS.

## AMERICAN FAR EAST LINE

OPERATED FOR

## UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

BY STRUTHERS &amp; BARRY MANAGING OPERATORS.

## REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO &amp; LOS ANGELES FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

(22 days to SAN FRANCISCO and 28 days to LOS ANGELES)  
U.S.S.B. "West Cajoot" ... Arrives Hongkong 3rd Sept.  
U.S.S.B. "West Seagull" ... Arrives Hongkong 12th Sept.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, CEBU, ILOILO AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S.B. "West Jester" ... Leaves Hongkong 1st Sept.

TO SINGAPORE, ZIMBOINGA AND CEBU.

U.S.S.B. "West Prospect" ... Arrives Hongkong 10th Sept.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERV'D.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO STRUTHERS &amp; BARRY.

Phone Central 3008 L. EVERETT, INC. 1st Floor, Queen's Building.  
General Agents G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.  
Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Indo-China, Straits Settlements.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Stateroom and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

## FOR AMOY &amp; FOCHOW.

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days.)

HAICHING—Capt. W. B. Turnbull, FRIDAY, 11th Sept. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pui.) "Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Fogda Anchorage) and Return by the same steamer by the "Haining," "Haining" and "Haining" at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the steamer is in port.

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.  
General Managers.

## AMERICAN ORIENTAL MAIL LINE

Operated for UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

by ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE—Managing Operators

TO SHANGHAI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON Sept. 8th 6 p.m.

PRESIDENT GRANT Sept. 18th 6 p.m.

PRESIDENT MADISON Sept. 29th 6 p.m.

TRAVEL FIRST CLASS ON A FIRST CLASS STEAMER

FOR MANILA

PRESIDENT GRANT Sept. 10th 6 p.m.

PRESIDENT MADISON Sept. 20th 6 p.m.

PRESIDENT JACOBSON Oct. 4th 6 p.m.

For passage and freight bookings apply to—  
AMERICAN ORIENTAL MAIL LINE  
Operated for United States Shipping Board  
by ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE—Managing Operators  
Telephone 2477, 2478 & 795



# P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).  
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.  
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,  
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,  
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND  
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,  
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE  
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY  
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
(Under Contract with H.M. Government)

S. S.	Tons	FROM HONGKONG (ABOUT)	DESTINATION
"HARRUNA"	10,527	5th Sept. at 4 p.m.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Marseilles, Gibraltar, Plymouth and London
"JEYPORE"	8,518	11th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Col'to & Bombay
"KEYBER"	9,114	19th Sept.	Port Said, Marseilles, London and Antwerp & Hull
"KARMA"	8,583	24th Sept.	Singapore and Bombay
"KARMA"	8,583	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOUHAN"	10,941	14th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Col'to & B'way
"MALWA"	8,518	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London
"RHIVA"	8,518	24th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Col'to & B'way
"RHIVA"	8,518	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,941	14th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp
"KALYAN"	8,518	21st Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Col'to & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	8,518	28th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp
"MORSA"	10,941	14th Dec.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,518	21st Dec.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp
"MACEDONIA"	11,480	28th Jan.	Marseilles and London
"KEYBER"	9,114	3rd Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	8,518	10th Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Col'to & B'way
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the H.M. Mail Steamship Co.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TILAWA"	10,008	14th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALAMBA"	8,018	21st Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

## EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"AKAFURA"	6,000	7th Oct.	Manila, Iloilo, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	14th Nov.	Toland, Townsville, Brisbane,
"TANDA"	8,583	2nd Dec.	Sydney and Melbourne.
"AKAFURA"	6,000	9th Jan.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	16th Feb.	do.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hanoi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Tinsuk, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers. Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—  
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Australia, San Francisco, etc.  
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.  
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.  
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Fanning Canal.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KARMA"	8,128	8th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TILAWA"	10,008	15th Sept.	Kobe, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama
"AKAFURA"	6,000	22nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	29th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SOUHAN"	10,941	6th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TALAMBA"	8,018	13th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"RHIVA"	8,518	20th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"RHIVA"	8,518	27th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MANTUA"	10,941	3rd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALYAN"	8,518	10th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KASHMIR"	8,518	17th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MORSA"	10,941	24th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KASHMIR"	8,518	1st Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SOUHAN"	10,941	8th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MACEDONIA"	11,480	15th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"AKAFURA"	6,000	22nd Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KEYBER"	9,114	29th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	5th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"DELTA"	8,518	12th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	19th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.  
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting for a steamer to Rangoon.  
In Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Passengers not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 3 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.  
For further information, Passengers, Freight, etc., apply to—  
**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.**  
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

## Service to SCANDINAVIA & NORTH EUROPE The M/S "AUSTRALIAN"

will be loading for Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen and other Scandinavian Ports on or about 28th September.

Further sailings:	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward bound on or about
M.S. "ASIA"	18th September	
M.S. "JAVA"	18th October	
M.S. "AFRIKA"	18th November	
M.S. "MALAYA"	18th December	

Subject to change without notice.  
For further particulars please apply to:—  
**JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.**  
Agents for:  
**THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.**  
COPENHAGEN.

## CHY LOONG

For further particulars please apply to:  
The East Asiatic Co., Ltd.  
Copenhagen.

## SHARPER AT LARGE.

LORD READING'S NAME  
USED BY THIEF.

The name of Lord Reading, Governor-General of India, has been used freely by a man calling himself "Mr. David Gluckstein" of J. Lyons and Co., and of Salmon and Gluckstein, Ltd., wanted by Scotland-yard for obtaining jewelry and furniture under false pretences, states the "Daily Express."

He is described as of attractive appearance, immaculately dressed, and with charming and "dazzling" manners. A description of the man believed to be the culprit has been circulated by Scotland-yard, and a number of detectives have been specially detailed to track him down.

OLD SILVER.  
"Mr. David Gluckstein" visited a jeweller's shop in Kensington High Street recently, and, stating that he was interested in old silver, chose an antique silver fork, which he wished to show to a wealthy friend. He returned this and took away a ring, but this time, he did not return.

His greatest fraud was carried out on a firm of antique dealers in Brampton Road. He called on them, stating that he was acting on behalf of Lord Reading, who had practically given him full permission to purchase antique furniture to the value of £3,000.

The dealer said to a "Daily Express" representative:—  
"After selecting a quantity of Queen Anne furniture, he said he was anxious to secure some Queen Anne silver, and I promised to bring to my shop a man who had a quantity of it for sale."

CHAMPAGNE.  
"I then left him alone in my office, while I spoke on the telephone. When I returned I opened a bottle of champagne to celebrate the deal. He asked me for the name of a reliable jeweller, as he wished to purchase a wedding present, and I took him to a shop where I was known. He selected a diamond ring, a diamond brooch and a chain, and also purchased a tie-pin, which I admired, for me."

My friend who owned the Queen Anne silver arrived at 5.30. When Mr. Gluckstein did not appear, I rang up Cadby Hall. They told me there that there was no such person as Mr. David Gluckstein.

"I then examined the cheque he gave me for the whole amount of his purchase, and found that it had been stolen from my own cheque-book, which was on a table in the office while I was speaking on the telephone."

Employer (to office boy, who is being sent on an errand): "On your way to Benson and Company you will pass a football ground." Boy (hopefully): "Yes, sir." Employer: "Well, pass it."

The tragedian came bursting into the smoking-room of the theatrical club.

"Hurrah, hurrah!" he shouted loudly. "I've just signed a three years' contract! Ten pounds a week and all expenses paid by the manager!"

"I'm jolly glad to hear that, old man!" said one of the members, jumping to his feet. "When do you open?"

"September 1, in Cape Town," was the answer.

The friend shook his head dismally.

"The ostrich," he said in pitying tones, "lays an egg weighing from two to four pounds."

## MODERN ROMANCE.

ETON BOY AS CHINESE  
D'ARTAGNAN.

THE SURRENDER OF PEKING.

Throughout the ages there have been Englishmen who have stirred men's blood by their doings in far-away lands, writes Viscount Castle-rose in the "Sunday Express." This generation is no exception. At this moment there is with Chung Tso-lin, the rebel ruler and War Lord of Manchuria, a tall, young, one-armed, fair-haired old Etonian in the uniform of a Chinese general.

His name is Sutton. As a boy he was a fine cricketer. When he left Eton he went to South America as an engineer. The war broke out, and Sutton hurried home.

HIS HOBBY.  
Bombs became his hobby, and after he had been wounded and lost an arm he became a bombing instructor and experimentalist on Clapham Common. His experiments soon became notorious, principally because Sutton disregarded all danger to himself, and incidentally to his audience.

Staff officers found that Sutton was best left alone, as in his enthusiasm an accident to a spectator was considered a minor matter compared to the success of the experiment. For instance, on one occasion a party of generals were much shocked to hear that they were standing on a time mine of Sutton's own invention.

After the war things in Europe were too quiet for Sutton, so he went to China. He looked around and decided that with a Stokes mortar he could conquer the country.

We hear of him next in a revolution at Chung King. There he was on the losing side, and had to take refuge in a British ship. The captain was concerned as to the possible results of this sanctuary, and asked Sutton to be responsible and make good any damage done by the Chinese troops.

"Of course," said Sutton. "Give me the bill at the end of the voyage."

The ship was fired on and damaged. The captain presented the account which Sutton paid as unconcernedly as if it were the price of a dinner.

Sutton now decided to throw in his lot with Chung Tso-lin, whose career has been as eventful and adventurous as Sutton's. Chung Tso-lin rules Manchuria with a rod of iron, and defies all comers. He is a man who rose from nothing, became first famous when fighting for the Japanese in the Russo-Japanese war, and has managed to impose himself by his strength of character and courage.

About a year and a half ago, Sutton arrived at Chung Tso-lin's headquarters with a Stokes mortar. With difficulty he obtained an interview, but he was able to impress this Manchurian War Lord that this latter called his generals together and explained to them Sutton's propositions.

However, a Chinese general stepped forward and said that he could do all that Sutton proposed. Chung Tso-lin accordingly decided on a test. Sutton was to operate on one side of a hill and the Chinese expert on the other. Sutton proved easily victorious.

BOMBING THE WALL.  
Having now obtained the confidence of Chung Tso-lin, Sutton proceeded to establish an arsenal for mortars at Mukden.

Since then these mortars have played a great part in China. Last year Chung Tso-lin was fighting the Central Government under Wu

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Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1925.

Pei-fu. There was desperate fighting at Shangkaiwan, where Wu Pei-fu held the Great Wall of China. This wonderful wall was built by Tsun, Shih, Huang-Ti in B.C. 213.

It is one of the wonders of the world. It stretches from the sea, and winds its way like a great snake far into the centre of Asia. It was built by the blood and tears of countless prisoners, who laid down their lives to build this endless fortress.

The Great Wall of China is a dominating monument to the strength of ages; it is an awesome spectacle.

But Sutton was unimpressed; he viewed the Great Wall in units of targets.

He laughed and called up his mortars.

In a short while the Great Wall that had withstood the onslaughts of centuries was breached by this young Etonian, and the day was Chung Tso-lin's.

Not only that, but so impressed was Peng Yeh-shing, the Christian general, that he deserted the Government and handed Peking over to Chung Tso-lin.

Chung Tso-lin was overcome with delight and gratitude, and gave Sutton a present of \$100,000.

Sutton's lucky star was now on the rise. He went into the Mukden Club bar and casually bought one ticket for the Shanghai race sweepstake.

His ticket won, and it was worth another \$100,000.

It has been said that Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton. That is as it may be. Certainly Sutton learnt his business there, for at Eton he is still remembered as a magnificent thrower of cricket balls, and, as the war proved, it is not a far call from a ball to a bomb.

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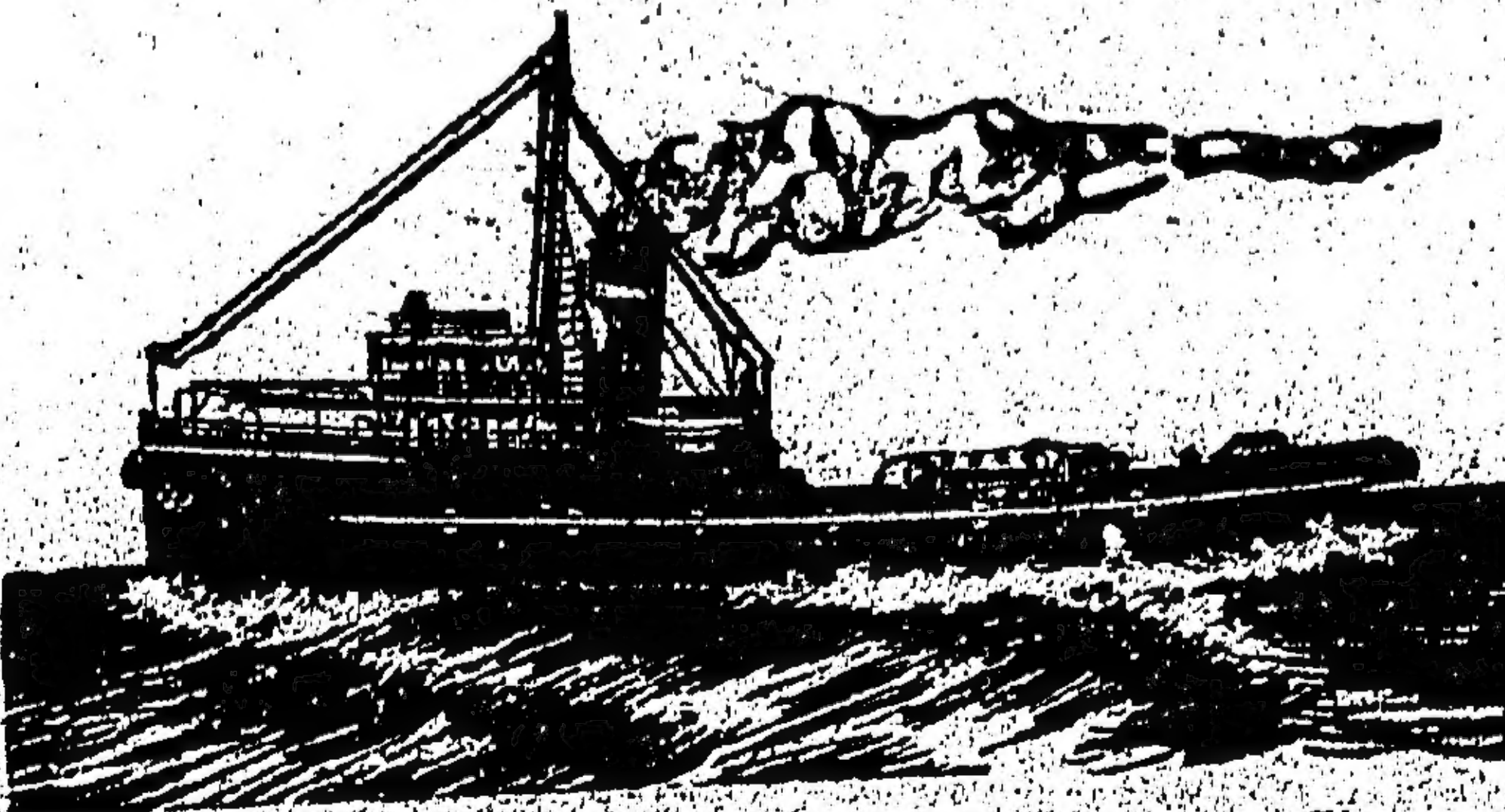
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Hongkong, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1925.

### TOO HARSH?

Some committee rooms are like  
auction rooms. There is a  
hypnotism that leads to "nods,  
becks and wretched smiles" to say  
nothing of words—words that in  
the cold, clear light of reflection  
are apt to lead to wonderment. It  
may be that this applies to the  
room in which the Education  
Board meets. There is a growing  
feeling in the Colony that there  
has been a superfluity of talk in  
connection with the troubles to  
which Canton has put us; too  
much of what Kipling would  
describe as "killing Kruger with  
your mouth. It is a wise saw  
which directs us to speak not all  
we think, but to think all we  
speak. Much loose thought and  
speaking is likely to do us more  
harm than good. And much  
threatened drastic punishment is  
going to do the same. The mere  
threat leads probably to harsh  
impression, and more probably is  
retarding the attainment of that  
peace which is the desire of all  
right thinking men. There is  
punishment and there is harsh  
punishment, and a decision has  
got to be reached on the question  
of the Government's Order in  
Council forbidding schoolboy  
strikes, leaders of sixteen and over,  
entrance to any Government or  
Government-aided school in the  
Colony. The punishment is not  
harsh, the Government's order is

but represents the views of the  
members of the Executive Coun-  
cil. It does not appear—reading  
carefully the report of the meet-  
ing of the Education Board—that  
either heads of schools in the  
Colony, or Mr. Ralphs who, evi-  
dently is at the moment in charge  
of the Education Department,  
were consulted in the matter or  
asked to furnish an opinion. This  
may mean that the Govern-  
ment take the most serious view  
of the conduct of the boys, and  
with all the facts before them, of  
the losses sustained and the  
suffering thereby caused, that  
punishment has been imposed to  
meet a crime. There must be a  
pause at this stage in any con-  
sideration of the matter in ques-  
tion. But, bad as the crime may  
be considered—what of the  
future? First offenders in any  
British Court of Justice have con-  
sideration shown to them, and  
more so when youth mis-  
manages the helm. We take that  
view in the present case. To  
damn any boy for ever from a  
chance of redeeming himself—or  
fashioning his patriotism on lines  
of common-sense, seems to us to  
be harsh. Professor Forster's  
quiet opinion—the opinion of an  
expert—backed up by other mem-  
bers of the Board whose contact  
with Chinese youth has been, and  
is, of no uncertain kind, deserves  
the greatest possible consideration  
that can be given to it. The pre-  
sent Order suggests difficulties  
ahead. It is not giving teachers  
a chance. It is not giving educa-  
tion a chance. It will create a  
sense of irritation and impose  
hardships on those Chinese  
families known to possess one or  
more "striking" students. We  
are in favour of punishment.  
But we should like to go a step  
further and make suggestion  
that it is parents and guardians  
of Chinese who should be warned  
as to their obligations. Firmness  
of parental and guardian control  
has been the weakness and the  
cause of the school-boy trouble.  
If this can be remedied we shall  
have gone a long way on the road  
to permanent peace.

The total output of the Kailash  
Mining Administration's mines for  
the week ended August 31, amounting  
to 70,017 tons.

### A THOUGHT FOR SUNDAY.

And the Angel said unto him,  
Gird thyself, and bind on  
thy sandals.

Why should we believe in an  
unchangeable God, and yet not  
believe that He continues to work  
His will for the world in the old  
ways? Not many of us, indeed,  
are living like St. Peter, in prisons  
made of stone walls. Yet there is  
scarce one but needs deliverance  
from bonds of some sort or other  
quite as real as Peter's chains,  
though they are invisible to all  
save ourselves, and we walk the  
earth ostensibly as free men.

Twice chained between two  
Roman soldiers, doubly fast in the  
dungeon with inner and outer  
guards, and all this inside a city  
of barred gates—thus Peter; and  
thus we ourselves, very often,  
lying just as helplessly in the  
prison-house of some darling, yet  
maybe dreaded, sin; just as hope-  
lessly far from any human aid,  
our own or that of fellow human  
creatures.

But God has still the old, old  
way; and perhaps the most  
wonderfully heartening thing  
about modern life is that He does  
continually use it to save the last  
and least of us, as He used it to  
save this the greatest of His  
Apostles. There comes a moment  
when a light shines in the cell of  
our self-degradation, and we are  
suddenly smitten on the side, and  
the voice of the Angel bids us  
gird ourselves and bind on our  
sandals—cast aside the works of  
darkness, and be up and doing  
for God for evermore. It would  
all sound incredible if we had not  
felt our fetters struck from us,  
and seen the way of deliverance  
open up like a great gate thrown  
back before our very eyes. Those  
who know what resistless might  
dwells in certain sins know that  
it must always be a miracle—  
Angel's work—the salvation of a  
human soul.

### NAVAL CONCERT.

LAST NIGHT'S ENJOYABLE  
EVENT.

—DISTINGUISHED GATHERING.

There is a saying in Hongkong  
that whenever the Navy takes  
charge of a thing it is sure to go  
well. The arrangements made for  
the transformation of the Com-  
modore's tennis court last night by  
means of lights and flags around the  
enclosure, also the excellence of the  
entertainment, certainly bore this  
out to the full. The final touch of  
glamour was supplied by the  
audience among whom naval  
uniforms blended with "civvies" and  
evening attire.

The ranks of the entertainers, it  
must be stated, were not entirely  
recruited from naval or dockyard  
circles. But the whole of the spade  
work and the greater part of its  
final carrying through fell on these  
latter, and as a result of it the  
unlucky branch of the Ministering  
Children's League should benefit  
very considerably.

Mr. Bert Burrows was responsible  
for the direction of the programme  
and incidentally was the life and  
soul of the party as the "funniest"  
of the "funny" entertainers. His  
very appearance was the signal for  
more laughter. The programme  
was by no means all funny, how-  
ever, some of the solos being of a  
very high order indeed. Miss Mac  
Gaubert was particularly well re-  
ceived by the audience and Miss  
Eva Finlay sang with considerable  
charm. An item which deserves  
special mention was "The Wooden  
Mill Tree," a pretty song scene, in  
which the Misses Dorcas Smith and  
Audrey Steel took part with Mr.  
Bert Burrows giving the lead. Its  
excellent execution was due in  
large measure to Mr. F. Smith.

Other artists who took part in  
the concert and received well  
merited applause for individual and  
concerted items were:—Vio. Blundell,  
Harold Vinear, W. G. Anderson,  
Mrs. Lawrence and Irene Deacon.  
Mr. W. R. Fleming, at the piano,  
was responsible in no small measure  
also for the success of the evening  
which was brought to a close by the  
passing of a vote of thanks to the  
artists on the proposition of Com-  
modore Stirling, seconded by the  
Officer Commanding the troops in  
China, Major-General C. O. Inard.

The concert party wish to acknow-  
ledge their indebtedness for help  
rendered by the Commodore for use  
of the R. N. theatre for rehearsals,  
by Mr. J. Lays and Mr. F. Brown  
for stage lighting, to Mr. F. Smith  
for his assistance, to Mr. Morrison  
and Mr. C. Thompson for erection  
of the stage, and to Messrs. Ritters,  
J. Goldstein, Babbidge and Trick  
for general help.

For \$45,000 the new Cochinchine  
mine was sold by auction under  
the supervision of the court. The  
bidders were Messrs. Harman and  
Messrs. Harman and Harman.

## SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Are these new?  
NEW? AND A They are said to  
NEW ONE. be part of a posy  
brought together

at Cambridge for May week.  
May week is a kind of under-  
graduate maturation in which the  
college magazine bursts into  
buffoonery and the Union debates  
such subjects as "That this house  
is of opinion that Columbus made  
a grave error in discovering  
America." In this spirit the  
Limerick anthology has been  
conceived. The stuff is classified  
in the manner of the modern  
poets as Edwardian, Georgian  
and neo-Georgian.

There once was a cousin of  
Gounod's  
Who came on as Faust with a  
blue nose.  
Had he had, do you think,  
Too much liquor to drink?  
Or was it dyspepsia? Who  
knows?

An eccentric old man of St.  
Ives,  
Who callously murdered his  
wives,  
Said, "It's not quite the  
thing  
But I thought it would bring  
Some eventfulness into their  
lives."

A Yankee, who posed as a Soho  
beau,  
Said, "I do want to play on the  
oboe,  
But his friends said, 'I figure  
That only a nigger  
Would ever be able to blow so  
bo.'"

It is the easiest thing in the  
world to write a Limerick. At  
the least the Office boy assures us  
it is. Once you get past the  
"There was a" all the rest is added  
to it. And to prove all this he  
submits the following, based on a  
recent meeting, and respectfully  
dedicated, and inscribed to the  
members of the Education Board,  
who, the author says, will not  
need a surgical operation to  
understand the last line.

There was a young schoolboy  
Of Queen's  
Who said, "I do dote upon  
scenes  
"We'll rattle old T...  
"In fine striking manner  
"And fill that 'shop window'  
with beans."

When Mr. G. K.  
A KING FOR IT. Chesterton con-  
sulted a London  
landlady about lodgings, he said  
he did not ask her terms. "I asked  
her," he said, in that whimsical  
way which is sometimes the way  
of wisdom, "I asked her, 'What  
is your total view of the  
universe?' That, he felt,  
settled everything; even the cost  
of lodgings. If her total view of

the universe was wrong, the price  
of rooms could only be right by  
accident.  
We shall try this on Mr.  
Taggart and report progress.  
Before we make the call perhaps  
someone would like to start a sub-  
scription list to pay probable  
hospital expenses!

There is one man in  
A STROK. Hongkong who thinks  
he would like to be  
an impresario—a person who is  
in touch with the world's leading  
artists and who arranges tours  
for them. Such an one is Mr.  
A. Strok to whom Hongkong owes  
so much in more senses than one.  
Strok brought us Anna Pavlova.  
He sent us Misha Elman,  
Zimbalist, Godowsky and others  
of note in the artistic world. The  
last one to be made Mabel  
Garrison. Did Hongkong fill the  
theatre to the doors? It did—  
not. The world's greatest pianist  
—Godowsky—and much as we  
despise these high-falutin' terms,  
Godowsky is amongst the elect—  
attracted about 30 good Hong-  
kongaisians. (wow!) Mabel  
Garrison who is "on" the gram-  
phone records got a few more,  
but not very many. When she  
got back "home" Mabel said, "I'm  
through. No more China for  
me." Tientsin rose to the occasion  
and purchased 24 tickets. No wonder  
Mabel grieves. But here is our  
Impresario arranging tours for the  
coming season. The  
Denishawn dancers, Levitsky the  
pianist and John McCormack.  
Japan is mentioned; also Shang-  
hai, Singapore and Java. Hong-  
kong finds no place on the list. It  
looks as if no more pearls are to  
be cast before us! And can you  
blame Strok? We need a change  
of heart. Perhaps it will come  
when our chief representative of  
Imperialism will be as interested  
in music—as, shall we say, bridge  
—when our teachers will cease to  
gloat over examination results  
and sports activities, and Ice  
House Street becomes a place  
where the Cathedral collections  
may safely be invested. Will  
someone write Mr. Strok and ask  
him to give us another chance,  
and will those who are "so very  
fond of music, you know," show  
that they are?

That Dr. Johnson was  
A PATRIOT, the first to define an  
Ambassador as "an  
honest man sent to live abroad for  
the Common-wealth."

The author was Sir Henry Wotton  
(1568-1630), and in a letter to  
Velsseus, 1612, Wotton wrote,  
"This merry definition of an Am-  
bassador had chance to set down  
at my friend's, Mr. Christopher  
Fleckenmore, in his album." Mr.  
G. R. Roney, writing on August  
25, 1919, said, "There is, I think,  
in Pope's Diary, a story of an Eng-  
lish Ambassador who defended his  
practice of always telling the truth  
by saying that the Ambassadors  
of other nations would not believe it  
at the time, and that afterwards  
it enhanced his reputation with his  
countrymen."

### CONCERNING NOSES.

The Prime Minister has a  
deprecating way with him which  
we commend to ambitious politi-  
cians annoyed by a lack of  
popularity, says a Home paper.  
He has just felt it necessary to  
apologise for his failure to pro-  
vide caricaturists with material.  
We must pronounce that an  
apology was called for. Nature  
has made him one of those for-  
tunate creatures who "have no  
features which can easily be  
taken hold of." If it were other-  
wise, we should never have seen  
so much of his pipe. The use of  
a label of that sort for a victim  
who cannot be adequately depict-  
ed by the resources of mere art is  
a very old expedient of the car-  
icaturists. "They never get my  
face," said Lord Brougham,  
though he was in this too  
optimistic, and are obliged to  
put up with my plain trousers."  
The necessity of caricature  
decreed that Palmerston should  
always have a straw in his  
mouth, though contemporary  
testimony that he sucked straw no  
more than other men. The  
damnable iteration of the pipe is a  
compliment to the Prime Min-  
ister's beauty. But he has a  
suspicion that there is something  
about his nose. He does not com-  
plain, he never notices it, but he  
thinks that caricaturists have  
thought a good deal about it.  
A nose is very interesting thing  
it is a splendid subject for a  
caricaturist, and it is a very  
interesting thing to see a  
caricaturist's nose.

nose there can be no greatness in  
politics; a small, an ordinary nose  
may not be absolutely fatal, but  
we should always distrust its  
future. Consider—to hurt no-  
body's feelings—the illustrious  
dead: the eagle beak of Chatham,  
the heavenly nose of Pitt, the Iron  
Duke's great nose, the nose of  
Disraeli, the nose of Gladstone,  
the nose of Joseph Chamberlain.  
The Prime Minister hopes that in  
time caricature may "make some-  
thing presentable" of his nose.  
We would not cast a blight on any  
man's natural and lawful am-  
bition, but frankly, we cannot  
think so. From his nose, it is  
but kindness to tell the truth, he  
would be wise to expect nothing.  
Not that he is in any way inferior  
to his contemporaries. He is of a  
generation which have, for the  
purposes of art, no noses, and  
indeed, no features of interest. It  
would be idle to pretend that the  
Parliamentary strife of these days  
is so picturesque as when Glad-  
stone and Disraeli, his mistletoes  
of "Randy," the nose and the eye-  
glass of "Joe," flamed in the fore-  
front of the battle, and behind  
loomed the bearded Olympian  
majesty of the late Lord Salis-  
bury, and the late Duke of  
Devonshire. The leaders of our  
day are far less kind to art, but  
we have hopes of the future. A  
little below the highest places  
there are noses as fascinating as  
any. Those in which the car-  
icaturist is interested. No, the  
caricaturist is not interested in  
the nose of the Prime Minister.



## HOBBS BEATS ALL.

THE HIGHEST SCORE OF HIS CAREER.

CHAMPIONS WIN AGAIN.

John Berry Hobbs has now 128 centuries to his credit, two more than Dr. W. G. Grace. This season he has made fifteen centuries, two more than any other batsman has collected in first-class cricket in any season. At Scarborough, playing the pick of England's amateurs, he bent the highest score of his career. Details are given in the table published below. It is characteristic of the "Hobbs temperament" that a batsman of his calibre should be so far down the list of "biggest individual scores" in Wisden. W. H. Ponsford tops the list of "great individual scores" by his 429 for Victoria (at Melbourne) against Tasmania in 1922-3. A. C. MacLaren comes next with 424 for Lancashire v. Somerset (at Taunton) in 1896. It has already been reported in the "China Mail" that Yorkshire had won the county championship. In the last county match of the season they beat Somerset and maintain their record of no defeat in the whole season.

Results, and the table as completed, follow:—

GENTLEMEN NEARLY LOSE.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, Sept. 4.

At Scarborough, the Gentlemen v. Players match was left drawn. Scores:—

Gentlemen (1st) 270 runs. A. W. Carr made 101.

Players (1st) 480 runs for 3 wickets declared. Hobbs 260 not out, his highest score in first-class cricket; his previous best was 225 at the Oval, against Nottingham in 1914. Hendren made 129.

Gentlemen (2nd) 235 runs. The Hon. L. H. Tennyson made 79.

[Note:—Apparently the Players, needing 26 runs to win, did not have a chance to bat the second time.]

YORKSHIRE V. SOMERSET. At Taunton, Somerset lost to Yorkshire by ten wickets. Scores:—

Somerset (1st) 235 runs. M. D. Lyon made 78.

York (1st) 362 runs. Holmes made 90, Oldroyd 62, Leyland 55, J. C. White made 5 wickets for 82 runs.

Somerset (2nd) 147 runs. Young made 54; Macaulay made 6 wickets for 45 runs.

York (2nd) 22 runs for no wicket.

Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points	Percentage
Yorkshire	27	14	0	135	86.66
Surrey	22	14	2	116	76.36
Lancashire	31	19	4	155	75.48
Nottingham	25	15	3	125	67.10
Kent	24	15	5	120	65.83
Middlesex	22	12	3	110	64.54
Essex	26	9	7	130	50.00
Warwickshire	25	8	11	125	43.20
Hampshire	23	6	11	115	41.73
Gloucestershire	28	9	11	140	40.71
Northamptonshire	24	9	12	120	40.00
Leicestershire	25	13	3	125	39.80
Sussex	29	9	16	145	35.17
Derbyshire	23	12	2	115	30.43
Somerset	24	15	4	120	24.16
Worcestershire	26	5	18	130	21.53
Glamorgan	24	1	20	120	8.33

## PRETTY CHINESE WEDDING.



Photo by Ying Ming.

Mr. Mui Tung-sau (second from right), a graduate of Pui Ching College, Canton, eldest son of Mr. Mui Yik-man, a popular Hongkong merchant, and his bride, Miss Yau Si-kan, daughter of Mr. Yau Si-tsun, after their wedding ceremony at Western Hotel, at the King Edward Hotel on Tuesday. After the wedding there was a magnificent reception at the Man Kwoi restaurant, West Point, when a Chinese band accompanied the large number of guests.

## TEXT MATCHES.

ANOTHER "SUGGESTED" ELEVEN.

ENGLAND'S NEXT TEAM.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.) Sir,—I see in your to-night's issue an English Text Match XI picked by a local gentleman—presumably on this season's form. If so, I should prefer my selection. In batting order:—

Hobbs,  
Sutcliffe,  
Holmes,  
Hendren,  
A. W. Carr (Capt.),  
G. T. S. Stevens,  
Kilner, R.,  
Tate,  
Macaulay,  
Root,  
Strudwick.

This XI is practically the same one as chosen by the "Field" with the exception that they leave out Hendren and put in G. Gunn. On this season's form Hendren would be a certainty.

Enclosing my card,

Yours, etc.,

"HOW'S THAT?"

Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1925.

[Note:—The selection by this writer differs from that of our first correspondent in these respects:—Hearne is left out in favour of Stevens and Root gets Parker's place. The first gentleman chose P. G. H. Fender as his captain but agreed that Carr would be preferred.]

## FOOTBALL CLUB.

YESTERDAY'S ANNUAL MEETING.

MR. LOGAN ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Mr. W. Logan, presiding at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Football Club yesterday, stated that last season the stand receipts were lower, subscriptions had increased and expenditure decreased. The assets had gone up by \$980.18 and surplus cash had been placed on fixed deposit at 4½ per cent.

On the proposal of Mr. S. T. Jordan it was decided to issue a balance sheet in the next annual report. The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. W. Logan; Vice President, Mr. J. Dalton; Chairman, Mr. J. McCubbin; Treasurer, Mr. R. W. Lee; Secretary, Mr. H. M. McPavish; Captain of the Soccer XI, Mr. G. S. Rodgers; Vice Captain, Mr. A. Muir; Captain of the Rugby XV, Mr. G. P. Lummett, Jr.; Vice Captain, Mr. H. B. Forsyth; and a committee consisting of Messrs. S. J. Jordan, H. B. D. Adams, C. W. E. Bishop, and Mr. Stewart. The chairman moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. J. B. Hamilton for the work he had done. The chairman proposed and Mr. Jordan seconded a motion to extend the club house. A sum of \$1,000 was set aside for this purpose.

## ERROR OF JUDGMENT.

JURY'S FINDING ON PO HING FONG COLLAPSE.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDED.

"TO EXAMINE CONDITION OF DANGER SPOTS."

The lengthy hearing into the circumstances surrounding the Po Hing Fong collapse which led to the death of 72 people was concluded at the Central Magistracy yesterday. After a lengthy summing up by Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death in accordance with the medical evidence in the case of the deceased the circumstances of whose death were taken as representative of the others. The jury also made important recommendations and in respect of the retaining wall which collapsed, found that when the inspection was made in 1923 an error of judgment was made in deciding not to rebuild.

The Coroner, in his summing up, said in part:—

Mr. Creasy has given evidence as to the decision to rebuild on the site of No. 8 Station, about December, 1923. He inspected the site carefully with Mr. Lowick, now on leave, who was then in charge of the Architectural Department. They saw the cracks in the East and West retaining walls and decided that there was no sign of recent movement. They looked at all the walls. Full data was supplied as to wall No. 1. The rebuilding of the retaining walls was deliberately considered to be unnecessary. We have seen the pipe through the case of No. 1 wall at the Eastern end of In Mi Lane, with its constant discharge of clear water. We have had the evidence of Mr. Coys, who as a Sanitary Inspector was formerly stationed in that district, that water used to leak from the base of No. 1 wall in wet weather, and to ooze out of the grassy slopes in Blake Gardens below. We have seen water flowing out from the base of other retaining walls in the neighbourhood. We have the opinion of the experts, after the event, that the original design of the wall No. 1 allowed too small a margin for stability.

In view of all this it may be questioned whether danger should not have been foreseen. It must, however, be remembered that there is no evidence of serious flooding having occurred in the houses or in In Mi Lane at the back of them. There was a sewer running along and under this lane, but we have had no indication that it was not functioning properly. The cement surface of the lane showed no signs of sinking or bucking. The very fact that a constant spring flowed from a pipe at the bottom of this wall would naturally lead one to suppose that the problem of underground waters had been considered and measures taken to deal with it at some previous date—probably when the wall was constructed. And as regards the factor of safety, it seems to me hardly reasonable to expect that Mr. Creasy or Mr. Lowick should have made fresh theoretical calculations as to the design and stability of a wall which had been approved by the predecessors, had stood nearly thirty years and was apparently still in good condition, and on which, if anything, the strain was to be lessened.

Coroner's View.

I do not think that on the evidence available before the collapse took place and the state of the subsoil at the base of No. 1 wall was revealed, danger could reasonably have been foreseen. The new station was to be heavier than the old, and in order to avoid placing any additional strain on the retaining walls it was decided to place the new building further back so as to give an angle of 45deg. from the toe of wall No. 1 to the north face of the station. Taking all things into account this decision, taken in January, 1924, seems to have been both cautious and deliberate and does not suggest a reckless disregard of consequences such as would support a charge of manslaughter.

After having referred to the general question of springs and underground water, and their origin with particular reference to Hongkong, and that particular part of it in the neighbourhood of the collapse, the Coroner said:—

Mr. Creasy, in his evidence, and Col. Russell, Brown, and Mr. Warren in their joint report, refer to the subsoil under the station and the water which was seen for years to flow from the cracks in the retaining walls. They also refer to the fact that the water was seen to flow from the base of the wall in wet weather, and to ooze out of the grassy slopes in Blake Gardens below.

rock into non-resistant slurry behind the wall would gradually and steadily increase the pressure on the foundations, and, at the same time, reduce the resistance to slipping at the base of the wall. It was probably only a question of time therefore when the wall, being surcharged, would slip at its base. The collapse would take place when there was some special access of pressure, such as would result from increased volume of underground streams at a time when the slopes at the top of the wall were also saturated.

What Might Have Been.

The experts have explained how, once the foundations began to slip, movement would take place in the mass above. This large mass rapidly acquiring momentum, it is suggested, overturned the wall, pushed up the surface of the land and kitchen with part of the subsoil below, and thrust the whole mass forward into the base of the houses. The whole affair was over in twenty or thirty seconds, and except as regards the initial movement the sequence of events is of no great importance. Several movements no doubt took place simultaneously.

The masonry of the wall was clearly very good, as has been shown by the difficulty experienced in breaking it up. Had weepholes been provided as liberally as in the retaining walls built by the Roads Department in recent years, and had there been proper drainage arrangements for the subsoil at the foundation, conditions would probably have remained substantially as they were when the wall was built and the disaster might not have occurred.

Precautions for Future.

Similar conditions appear to obtain for other walls in the neighbourhood. How are similar collapses to be prevented? This is a question for experts, and I can only suggest that the P.W.D. should at once collect all the data obtainable in this neighbourhood, as to cracks and bulges in retaining walls, alteration of slope and other indications of movement, state of subsoil at foundations, etc. It would be well that this duty should be put definitely in charge of one responsible officer. Careful consideration should at the same time be given to the arrangements for dealing with storm water drainage above Caine Road.

A geologist will soon arrive from Canada, to continue the Geological Survey of the Colony and he is being asked to investigate and report on the causes taken by underground waters, and on the question of bringing them under control, or, if that cannot be done, of avoiding the most dangerous areas in future building operations. The Engineering students of the University might obtain some useful practical experience, and at the same time be of service to the community, if they were to assist the Geologist in this work. When these preliminary investigations have been carried out the matter might then be referred to a small Committee of Experts, but I think that until a considerable amount of preliminary work has been done the time of such a body would be wasted. The question should, however, be thoroughly investigated before the next wet season. Whether or not such a committee is appointed there is no doubt that most careful attention should be given by the P.W.D. and by architects generally to the precautionary measures suggested in para. 3 of the Expert's report.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, you will bring in a verdict of death in accordance with the medical evidence in the case of Chiu Ping-wong. To justify you in bringing in a verdict of manslaughter you would require to satisfy yourselves that the gross negligence of some person or persons was responsible for the disaster; and it would be necessary for this purpose that you should come to some conclusion as to the causes of the collapse. For a verdict of death by misadventure it is not essential that you should adopt any theory as to the causes. If you have any comments or recommendations to make with a view to the prevention of similar occurrences in future you should add these, by way of rider to your verdict, and for this purpose you may consider it desirable to indicate what in your opinion were the causes of the disaster. It will be my duty to bring any recommendations which you may make to the notice of the Government.

Jury's Verdict.

The jury, composed of Captain T. Arthur (Foreman), Mr. Ho Kom-kong, and Mr. J. Grant Sheppard, retired to consider the verdict, and after an absence of half an hour, returned into Court with the following finding, which was read by the Foreman:—

We find that the deceased Mr. Chiu Ping-wong died as a result of the collapse of the retaining wall at the base of the station, and that the collapse was caused by the failure of the wall.

Hing Fong Street due to the collapse of the No. 1 retaining wall, south of In Mi Lane.

The jury are agreed in the main with the views as expressed by the Coroner in his summing up of the case; but from the evidence submitted and the experts' report we are of the opinion that the No. 1 retaining wall, as originally designed did not provide for a sufficient margin of safety, also that the foundations were insufficiently drained. Further, we are of the opinion that when the inspection of the walls was made in 1923 and prior to the commencement of building operations of the new No. 8 Police Station an error of judgment was made in deciding not to rebuild or strengthen the No. 1 retaining wall.

Experts and witnesses' evidence, as well as personal examination, show in our judgment that the soaking of water from the open lot where the building operations of the new No. 8 Police Station were in progress, could at the most have been only contributory causes of the collapse, but it has been conclusively shown that the whole area in the immediate vicinity of the No. 1 retaining wall, for a number of years, been waterlogged and there has been a constant oozing of water from the bottom of the No. 1 retaining wall and into Blake Gardens, thereby demonstrating insufficient drainage of this area.

We also wish to add the following riders viz:—

(1) Examination has shown that retaining walls in this vicinity appear to be built similarly to the No. 1 retaining wall; that the foundations are on granite, in a forward state of decomposition and that there is a constant seepage of water from the bases thereof; and it is therefore recommended that such walls be thoroughly examined by experts and immediate steps taken to strengthen and/or rebuild same.

(2) The jury urgently recommend that the Government appoint a Commission of Experts to investigate the questions of responsibility and supervision by the Public Works Department of all road making, buildings—new and old,—building sites, retaining walls, hillsides and particularly the drainage of the Colony.

It is further recommended that the members of such Commission shall not include any Government official and that such Commission shall be given the fullest powers to examine the conditions of all "danger spots" in the Colony; to call experts and officials and collect information from responsible persons, to examine the present Building Ordinances with a view to their amendment, and to finally recommend ways and means through which an end will be put to such deplorable accidents as have happened recently in this Colony with loss of life and enormous waste of both public and private money.

In conclusion, the jury desire to express their commendations to the police, Fire Brigade, members of the Tung Wah Hospital, the St. John's Ambulance Corps and all volunteers who participated in the rescue work; also they desire to associate themselves with the Coroner's expressions of sympathy with the bereaved families.

The Coroner thanked the jury personally and on behalf of the Government and the community, for the thought, time and energy which they had very ungrudgingly given to that enquiry. Their labours had not been confined to the hours spent in that Court, they had spent a great deal of time on the spot. The Coroner expressed thanks to Mr. Ho Kom-kong for the assistance he had given in collecting witnesses, and said he should have much pleasure in submitting a recommendation to the Chief Justice that they be released from further service for some considerable time. His only reluctance in making that recommendation was that he should deprive the Colony of the services of the three public-spirited gentlemen. The Coroner also thanked Mr. Jenkin for elucidating several important matters, and again expressed sympathy with the bereaved.

At the outset of the enquiry Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. G. N. Tinson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master), who appeared for the relatives, asked to be allowed to address the jury on the facts, but this the Coroner declined, pointing out that it was not the custom except in cases where the person represented was likely to be charged with manslaughter.

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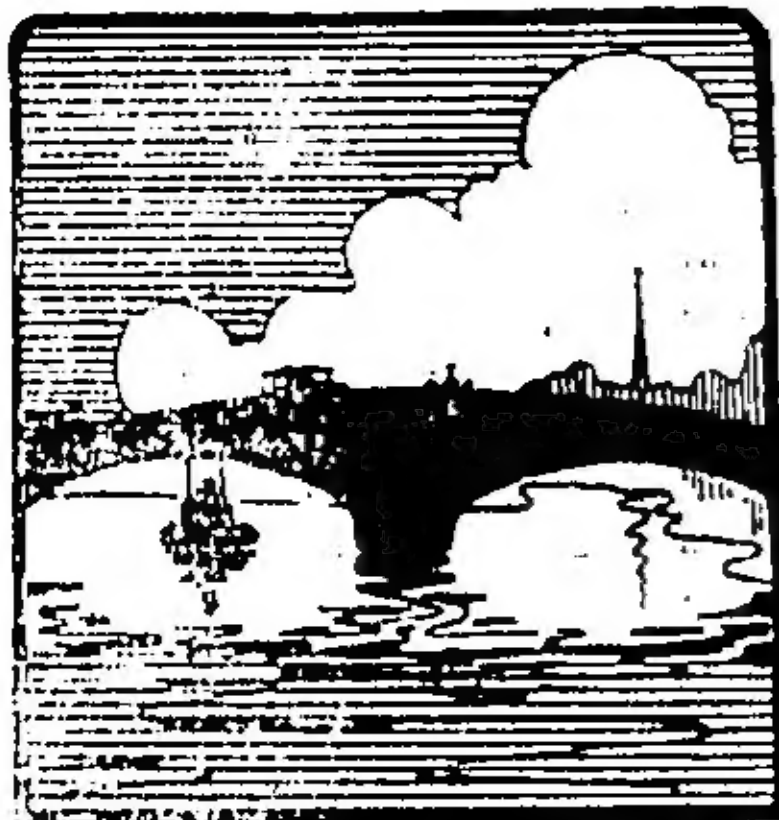
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Below: GOV ALVAN FULLER & BAINBRIDGE COLBY  
Below: GEORGE D. SHAW & EDOUARD BENES

Governor Alvan T. Fuller was urged to take charge of the situation at Clinton, after thirty-two men had been arrested in Ku Klux Klan riots. Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, will defend John Scopes, indicted evolution teacher of Dayton. George Bernard Shaw, Irish author, commenting on the Scopes case, called William Jennings Bryan a man "with an extraordinary uplift, but with no discoverable brains of any kind." Foreign Minister Edouard Benes of Czechoslovakia was the victim of a frustrated assassination plot.



Below: JAMES J. DAVIS & GEN JOHN L. HINES  
Below: AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN & GEN GUILLAUMAT

America's Secretary of Labour, James J. Davis, has gone to Battle Creek to undergo a short treatment in the mud baths before leaving on a tour of Europe. Major-General John L. Hines, Chief of Staff of the Army, declared the War Department was "entirely satisfied with the result of the Defence Day test." Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the British Foreign Minister, admitted relations between Great Britain and Soviet Russia have become "critical." General Guillaumat is relied upon by the French War Department to lead the French Moroccan forces to victory against the Rifian tribesmen, who have launched a terrific new offensive.



Below: "MA" FERGUSON & SEN. WILLIAM E. BORAH  
Below: WILLIAM GREEN & SEN. DAVID A. REED

Governor Miriam ("Ma") Ferguson, of Texas, was hailed as "Second Abraham Lincoln" after she freed thirty negro convicts. Senator Borah declared the Chinese situation contained "nothing to change America's traditional friendliness." William Green, for the American Federation of Labour, urged the United States to maintain a "sympathetic, helpful attitude" toward Mexico. Senator Reed, following a conference with President Coolidge, favours an 8 per cent. surtax maximum.

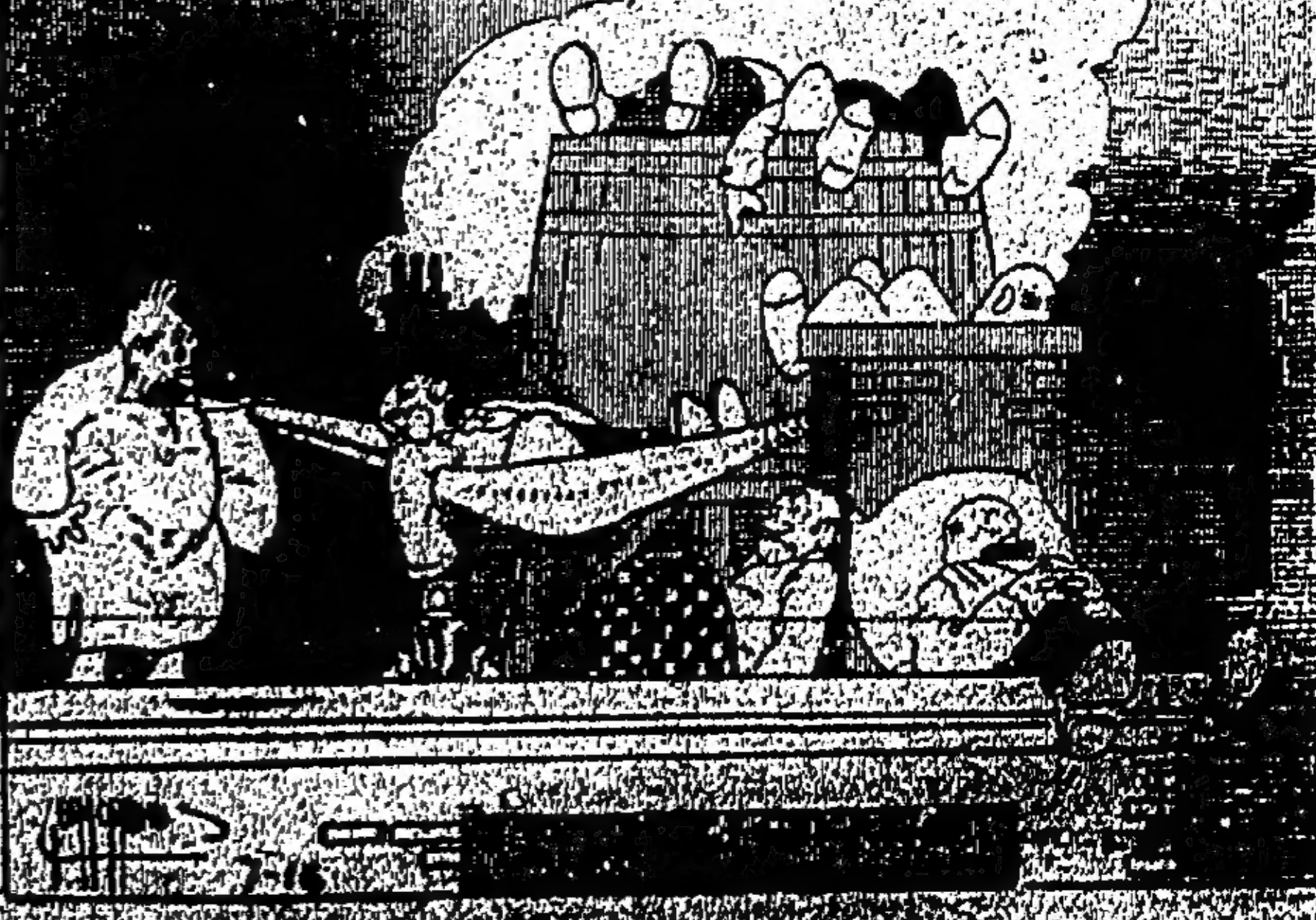
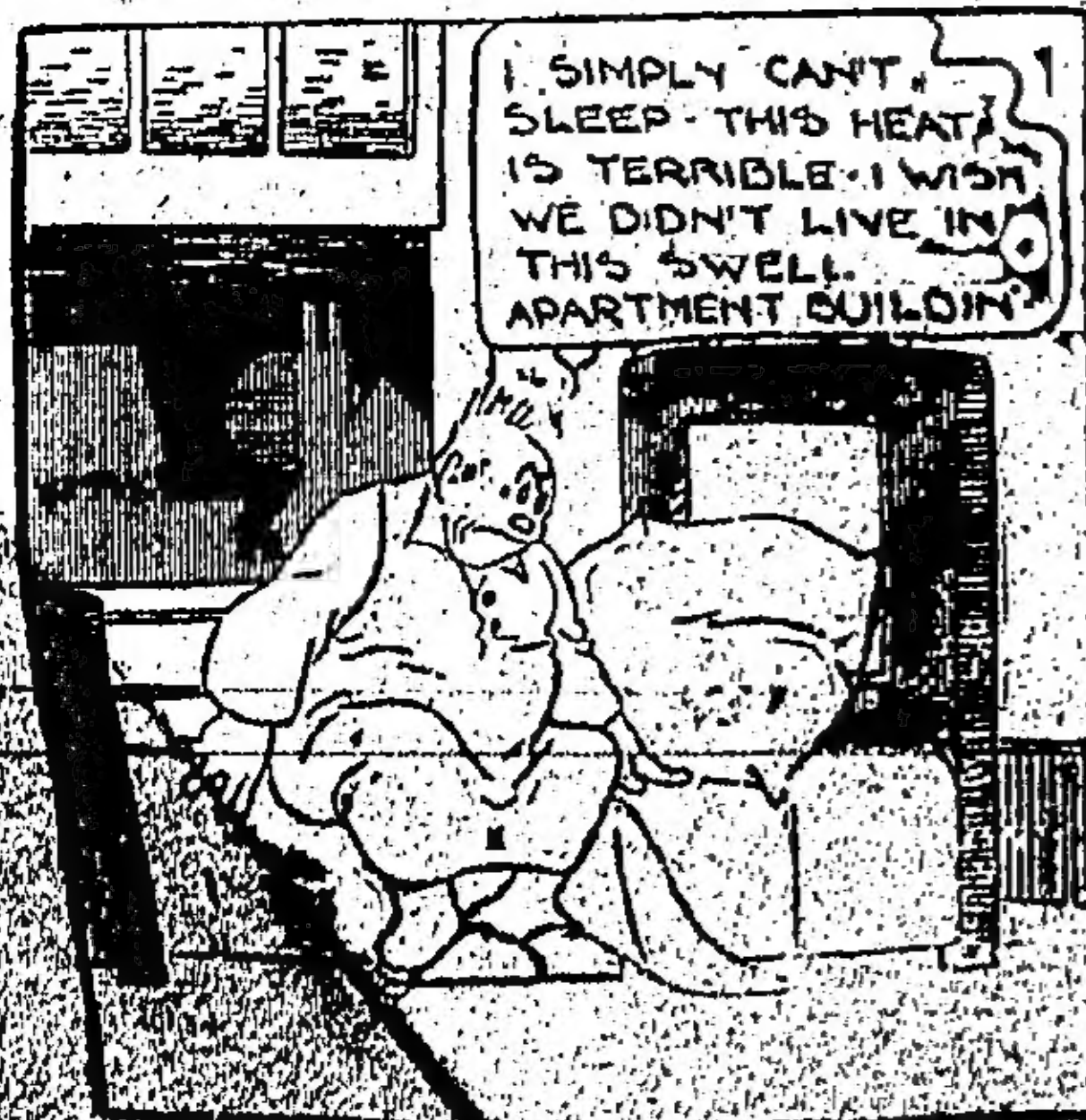


Here is a bird's-eye view of a portion of the Knights Templar parade, one of the most colourful gatherings in the history of New York City, where the organization is in conclave. The cross formation attracted bursts of applause along the line of march.



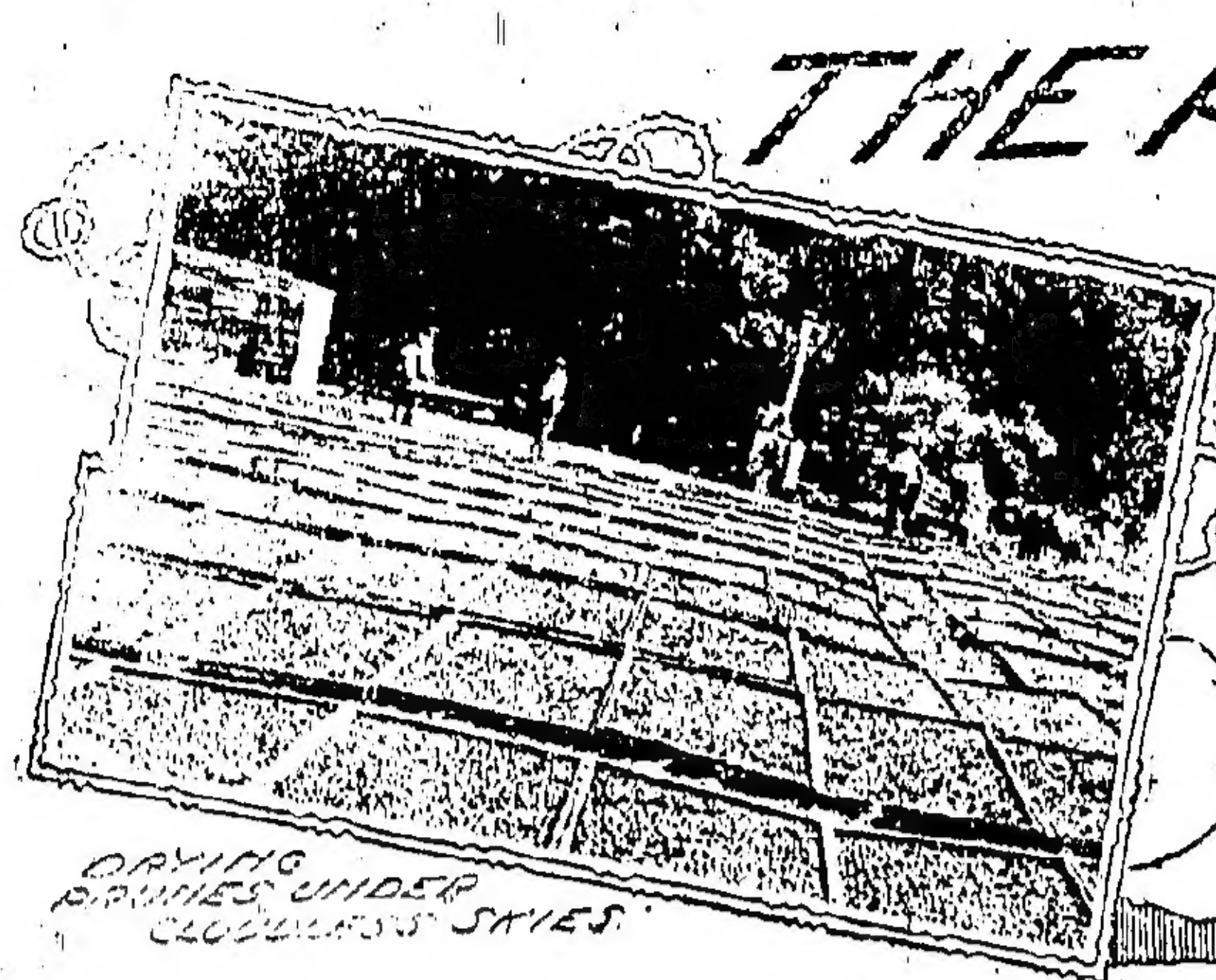
This is what was left of the engine and baggage car of a New York-Chicago Erie train after it left the rails on a curve and crashed into a freight train at Campville. The engineer, fireman and a mail clerk were killed.

## BRINGING UP FATHER.





## THE PRUNE GETS INTO SOCIETY



The Fruit is No Longer a Joke, But Has Become Highly Esteemed—A Species of Plum—Grown On the Pacific Coast.

(By MALCOLM MacDONALD.)

"How many of us know where the prunes originate for our breakfast, luncheon or dinner? And how many know what the prune, in its native state looks like?"

It may also be proper to ask how large a proportion of the general population realizes that the well-prepared prune is one of the greatest delights of the modern meal?

The prune is no longer a joke, with a bounding house flavor. Under the influence of advanced methods of handling and preparation it has become something more than the shriveled object that was viewed as a dish of last resort by the boarding house patron of a generation back.

To-day's prune is a toothsome delicacy for which epicures are willing to pay a good price. On the menu cards of the high class hotels, restaurants, clubs and dining-rooms it occupies a place of dignity and respect, along with "strawberries in season" and other fruits highly esteemed for their delicate and delicious flavor. In these places of refreshment "prunes with cream" command the admiring con-

sideration and patronage of people who have learned their secret.

The Prune Is A Plum.

To many people the prune is a prune. To the fruit expert it is a species of plum. Originally grown in France, the fruit is now a full-fledged American citizen and is raised with pride and attentive care by the horticulturists of the Pacific Coast. In California, Oregon and Washington the prune crop has achieved genuine commercial importance, which entitles this fruit to rank with other well-known products of the golden west as a creator of agricultural wealth.

As an American growth the prune is comparatively young. The first trees brought to this country came from France less than a hundred years ago. The actual development of the prune industry of the United States began much more recently, and it is only within the memory of the present generation that its greatest advancement has occurred.

While the industry covers portions of the three Pacific Coast States, the great bulk of the American crop is

raised in the one State of California. The Santa Clara Valley of that commonwealth is a veritable sea of prunes. It is stated on good authority that this region produces more prunes than are grown in any area of similar size anywhere in the world—which is characteristic of California when it comes to an enterprise. Unless it can do things on the biggest scale in the world California hesitates to give things any part of its time, soil, climate or attention.

San Jose Is Prunetown.

The center of the prune industry is San Jose. Of such importance is the prune crop in the commercial activities of this section that San Jose is facetiously known as "Prunetown." To the residents of the community, however, the nickname is wholly unobjectionable. They are proud of their prunes and anxious to let the world know it.

While the trees now grown in California are descended from the French, those most favored in Oregon and Washington are of Italian lineage. The California importations were made in

1854. The trees from Italy were brought to America twenty years earlier.

The prune has climatic preferences all its own. For successful cultivation this fruit calls for a climate of especial character, not found in many areas. The blossoming season for the tree begins in March or April. This calls for a climate in which there is little danger of frost in those months of early spring. The trees are exceedingly sensitive and are easily damaged by unfavorable weather conditions at blossom time. Frost and cold winds are discouraging factors in the cultivation of the prune orchard.

Heating The Orchard.

So sensitive is the growth that prepared to supply his orchard with artificial heat if the climate of his locality is such as to produce danger of sudden cold weather. Oil-burners are common and a prune orchard with its oil burners going at full blast is an interesting sight.

Climate is the factor which has

brought about the development of the Pacific States as a center for prune growing. The conditions in this respect are ideal in favored sections of that region, and make it possible for the growers to produce a maximum of value in the form of fruit which commands a ready market throughout the country. Much sunshine and a long "growing season" of continuous warm weather are essential to satisfactory prune production, and in these particulars the Pacific area furnishes conditions which practically duplicate the warm slopes of in Belle France and sunny Italy.

Under the influence of favorable climatic conditions and western enterprise, the comparatively new industry of prune raising has been developed to a stage which makes this fruit rank next to raisins as a dried fruit of American commerce.

From the blossoming of the trees in

early spring the growing season of the crop continues until August. During this month of late summer the fruit turns to a rich bluish or purplish tinge and this indicates the approach of final ripeness. Harvesting takes place soon thereafter.

Fruit Falls From Tree.

Unlike apples, oranges, peaches and other fruits with which many of us are more familiar, the prune is not picked from the tree. The harvest does not begin until the fruit drops to the ground. When it has thus fallen the crop is gathered and prepared for the market.

The preparation of prunes for shipment starts with steady exposure to the sunshine of the dry western summer. For this purpose the gathered prunes are spread on trays made of wood or paper. In this exposure they turn brown or black, from the effect of the continuous sunshine.

During the process of drying the juices of the prunes are subjected to various changes of a chemical nature. Some of the juices turn to sugar. The sun curing requires several weeks, and naturally eliminates much of the water that is contained in the fruit when fresh.

This sun-curing process is followed by thorough washing in which they are completely cleansed and sterilized. This treatment makes it possible for the fruit to be kept for an indefinite period, running into several years.

The appearance of the fresh prune at maturity is little known to the average American. Resemblance to the plum is shown in one of the accompanying illustrations. The blue or purple skin is coated with a "white powder" which suggests confectioner's sugar, and which gives the fruit a dressy and sparkling appearance.

Beauty Of The Orchard. A drive through a prune orchard in blossom time is one of the worth-while pleasures of a trip to the Santa Clara Valley. An idea of the appearance of the flower-laden trees is given in one of the other pictures, showing a close-up view of blooming trees on a hillside with the rows of trees extending into the level land in the valley in the background.

Scientific research has played an important part in rescuing the prune from the oblivion of the humble boarding house and introducing it to good society. A generation or so ago the thought of ordering prunes at an expensive hotel would never have occurred to most people. The fruit was then regarded as belonging in the class of make-believe desserts, suitable for the simple Sunday evening meal provided by the frugal landlady, and not even remotely connected with the bill-of-fare of those who could afford fruits of more aristocratic reputation.

The role of horticultural science was to perfect the prune and prove its worth. Modern methods of handling have brought the fruit to market in an attractive form and with new possibilities as to the enjoyment of its flavor. The science of the kitchen has enabled the consumer to realize the high quality of the fruit as to flavor and palatability, and in which its value has shown the world the intrinsic merit of its food content. Nutrition experts regard the prune well worth our consideration from the standpoint of dietary qualities. Rich in nourishment, it is also possessed of properties which make it both a tonic and a laxative. These various qualities, combined with its excellent flavor, when rightly prepared, give the prune a place in the sun—the thing most to be desired by fruits of every variety.



Paper Production is a Marvel of Scientific Discovery and Mechanical Skill—Process is Full of Interest.

(By MALCOLM MacDONALD.)

Making paper from wood pulp is one of the marvels of modern industry and twentieth century progress. The process is a remarkable blend of mechanical perfection, chemistry and swiftness of execution, with one stop following another so quickly as to leave the spectator bewildered.

Paper-making is one of the things that have grown to meet new requirements. Before the development of the modern newspaper there was no call for present-day methods of production. Two or three generations ago the demand for newspaper, as this class of paper is called, was comparatively slight. To-day's requirements are tremendous. Newspapers have grown in size and circulation, in a fashion that would not have been believed by the Horace Greelys, Charles A. Demes and Benjamin Franklins of previous generations.

A single issue of a great metropolitan newspaper of 1925 calls for newspaper in volume that would formerly have

supplied the entire press of New York city for an entire week. A Sunday edition of to-day eats up white paper by hundreds of tons. If you doubt this statement, try it on your own adding machine. Assume that a single copy of your favorite Sunday paper weighs no more than a pound. Divide this into the 2,000 pounds constituting a ton, and you find that the ton of newspaper will supply but 2,000 papers. Multiply by fifty and you have a hundred thousand papers eating up fifty tons, or going a step further, 250 tons for 500,000 copies. Before you get much further you will have found that an issue of a million copies consumes newspaper to the extent of 500 tons. The number of newspapers in the United States using fifty tons at a single issue is surprisingly large.

The greater part of this newspaper consumption is a matter of comparatively recent development. The growth of the Sunday paper, and the expansion of the week-day issues, have brought new problems in meeting the demand

for paper on which the tremendous editions may be printed. For the solution of these problems and the maintenance of a steady stream of fresh white paper into the pressrooms of America, there was call for two lines of discovery—a new source of raw material and a new method of converting it into newspaper. In the least possible time and at the lowest possible cost. Chemistry met the first problem by evolving the manufacture of paper from the trunks of trees. Mechanical skill met the second by building machinery that is one of the wonders of modern development.

Work Begins In The Woods. The raw material comes from the great forests of the United States and Canada. The cutting of trees for this purpose is consuming vast areas of timberland year after year. The timber which is preferred includes black spruce, hemlock, poplar and aspen.

The trees come from the forest in medium sizes, ranging from eight to 12 inches in diameter. In logs of short

length these reach the mills in the steady flow necessary for maintaining the supply required by newspapers from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The first step in preparing the logs for the printing presses is the removal of the bark and knots, a process accomplished entirely by the use of machinery. When this has been done a mass of material is fed into a revolving cutter, the blades of which reduce the wood to cubical chips of a size of half an inch or more. To prepare these chips for further treatment, they are passed between heavy iron rollers which bruise them in order to make the wood more readily absorbent of the chemicals with which it is about to be treated. In effect this step is akin to the use of a hoe or rake in loosening the soil around the base of a plant, for the more ready absorption of moisture.

The bruised chips are now subjected to a hot bath, under boiling temperature for a period of several hours. The action of the steam, the soaking, and the operation of the chemicals, prepare the material for the paper making machine. The chief chemical is sulphite, a solution of sulphurous acid. The sulphite suffices to impart a strength which is lacking in the wood itself. Because of the use of this chemical the finished product is known as sulphite paper.

Kettle, Lined With Lead. When subsequently mixed with ground wood pulp, the boiled chips supply the fibrous quality needed for

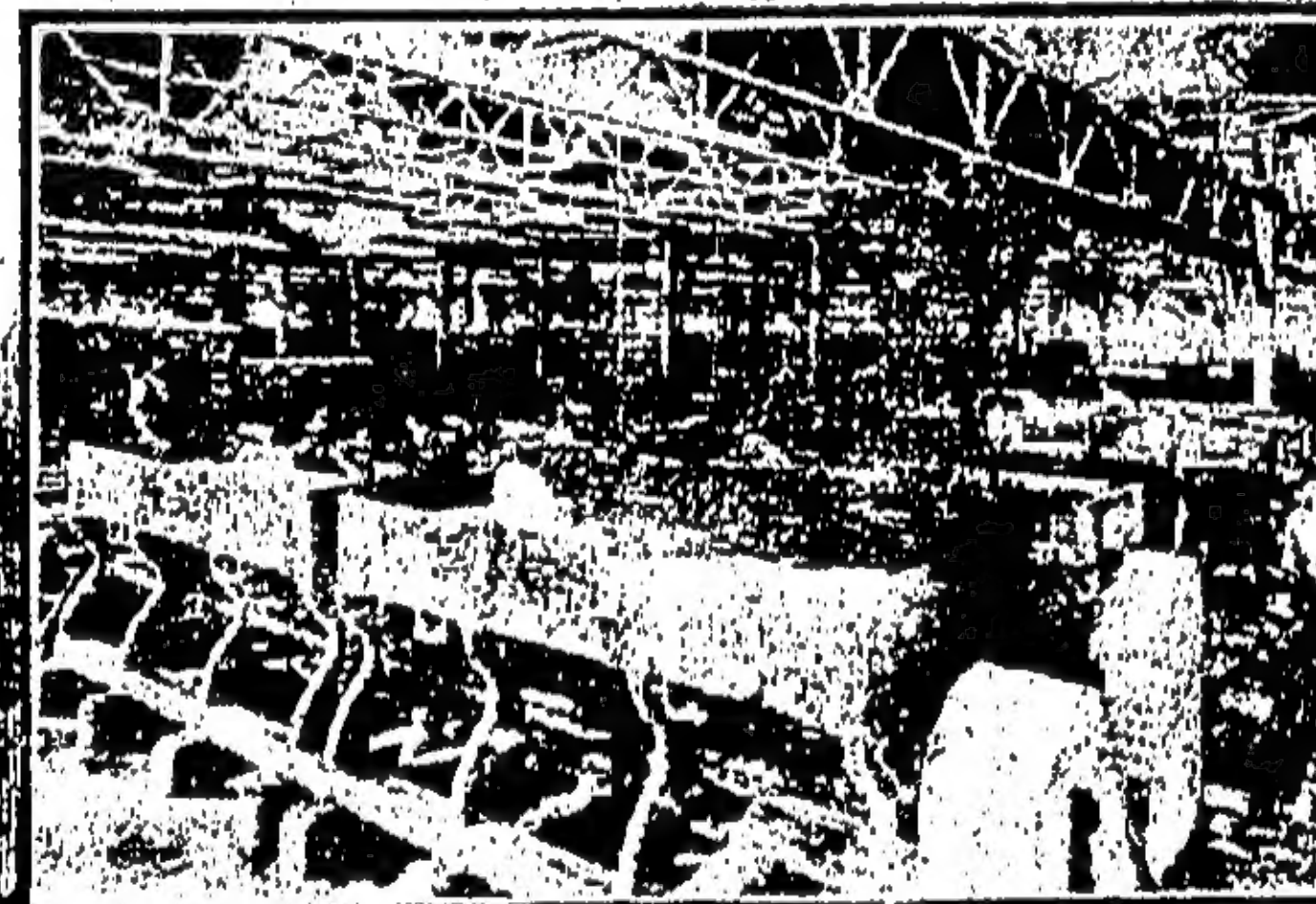
the paper which is being made. The sulphite in a proportion of approximately one to three, has contributed the quality of toughness necessary to enable the paper to withstand the strain of passing through the high speed presses of the modern printing establishment. In introducing the sulphite the manufacturers have found that iron must not be allowed to come into contact with the chemical mixture. The corrosive action is fatal to the metal when the latter is exposed to the liquid, and for this reason the great kettles must be lined with lead.

In this stage of preparedness the wood lacks the whiteness required for the paper on which the news of the world is to be printed. This lack is overcome by the introduction of a solution of bleaching powder, in such proportion as is needed for producing the exact shade desired.

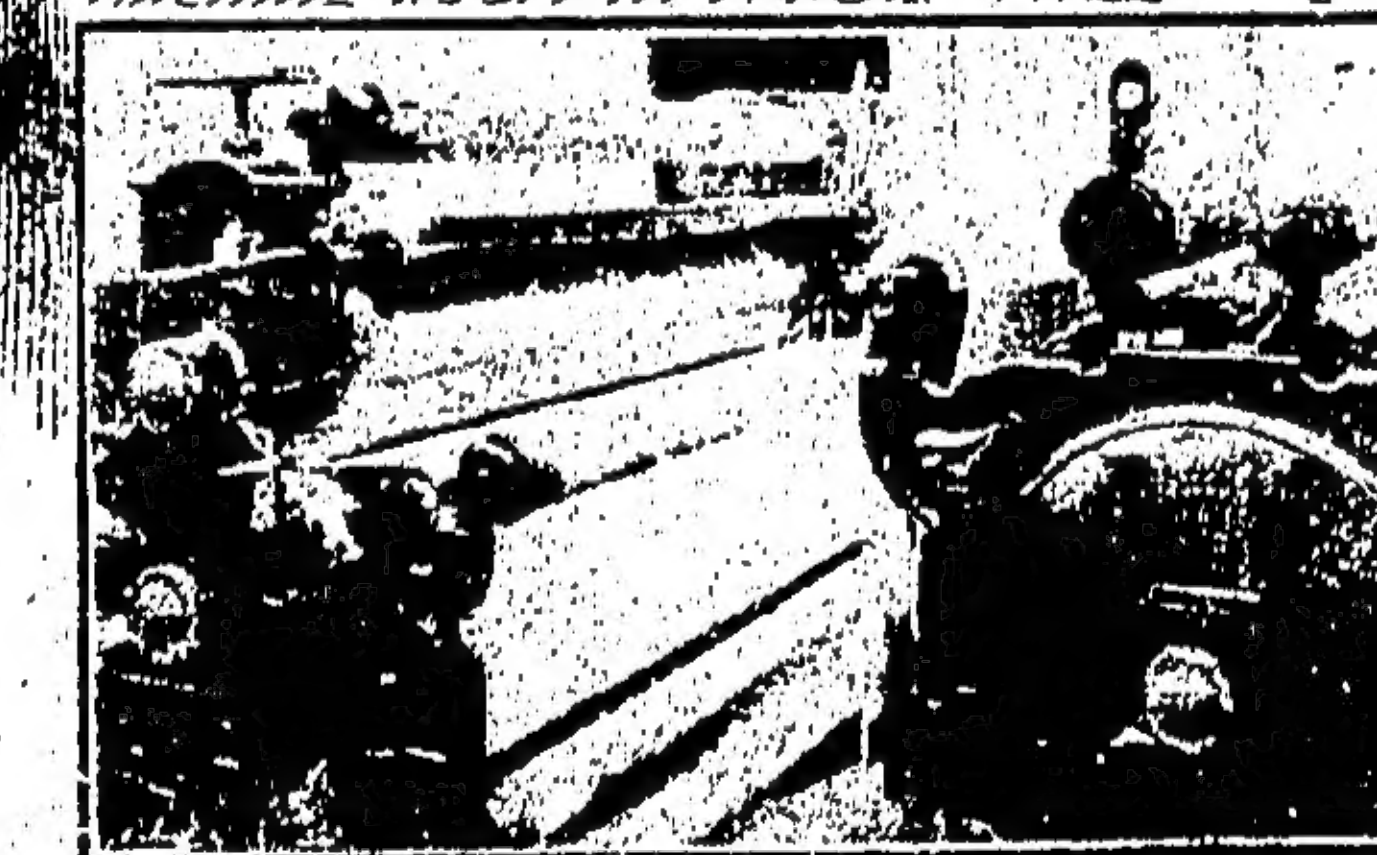
The aim of the manufacturer is to allow the process of bleaching, and bleaching is so just, so fast, and so thorough, that he seeks the removal of impurities with as little damage as possible to the natural fibre of the wood. From his standpoint the impurities are the glutinous, resinous and

other materials existing between the cellular part of the wood. The cellular structure is the woody portion, and the process is meant to eliminate everything else.

During the preliminary process the wood has been mixed with water in liberal quantities. The removal of the liquid begins while the bleaching is under way, when a concentrator reduces the water to the minimum amount required for proper circulation of the mixture. This reduction effects economy in the quantity of bleaching material that must be used. Immediately after this step another concentrator removes the bleach. The material is then beaten and bruised, mechanically, in the falling process, wherein the substance, as to speak, is woven together on the wire cloth of the paper machine. This is an operation of delicate character, and calls for the exercise of great skill on the part of the operator, for the proper treatment of each individual class of fibre that may be on its way through the mill. During this period the material receives the addition of the substances needed for sizing and loading. The introduction of small



MACHINE ROOM IN A PULP MILL



PAPER MAKING MACHINE

percentages of China clay, kaolin and similar materials, serves to fill up the pores, render the finished paper less absorbent of ink, and provides softness and better surface. Glue is another ingredient, either as a coating or mixed in with the wood.

Passes On To The Paper Machine.

From the heating machine the material goes into tanks, equipped with revolving arms, in which it is agitated violently before transmission to the box which supplies it to the paper machine. Some water is added at this stage, in just sufficient quantity to cause the pulp to take form for handling on the wire cloth on which it is to travel. The machine is a straining operation permits all fibre to pass onward, but eliminates any remaining knots or any portions which may not have undergone adequate preparation. Strong suction or vibration carries the material through the strainers. This brings the wood into the channel of a trough, which is just the width of the paper machine. From here the mass passes, flows on to a wire cloth, carried on rollers. This cloth is perhaps fifty feet in length, and stretched taut over rollers at both ends. The cloth carries the material through the machine.

On the moving screen much moisture exudes from the prepared wood by gravitation, and filters through the mesh. Most of the remaining water is extracted by means of suction, in the passage over boxes made for this particular purpose. Strips of rubber along the sides regulate the width of the paper that is under process of manufacture. After passage over the suction boxes the paper is sufficiently dry to hold its shape. Brisk sideways shaking serves to mat the fibres together. Pressured between revolving rolls, removes the remaining moisture, and this is followed by rapid drying on superheated cylinders. The product is then ready to receive the finishing touch in the form of smooth and uniform surface. This is given by revolutions on chilled iron rolls, which press the paper, and making it ready for winding into the great rolls seen by the general public as they are being unloaded from the eight or eighty trucks at the receiving platforms of hundreds of American newspapers.

Paper Was Made From Rags.

In former days paper was made from rags, but increasing demand for the output of the paper mills, and decreasing supply of the rags, forced the development of the latter-day process of converting trees into daily newspapers. The new industry has become a young giant, employing vast volumes of capital and large armies of men. It is possible to see a newspaper mill, based on a stream. The water-course serves to furnish power and to provide a supply of water for the manufacturing process. Another important function of the stream is found in its value as a means of transporting the logs on their journey from forest to manufacturing plant.











